VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY BY WILLIAM PRENTIS.

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LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

An Act prohibiting, for a limited time, the Exportation of Arms and Ammunition, and for encouraging the Importation thereof.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful to export from the United States, any cannon, muskets, pistols, bayonets, swords, cutlasses, musket balls, lead, bombs, grenadoes, gun-powder, sulphur, or salt-petre, but the exportation of all the aforesaid articles is hereby prohibited, until to the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

And be it further enacted, That any of the aforesaid articles, excepting such of them as may constitute a part of the equipment of any vessel, which during the continuance of this prohibition shall be found on board of any vessel in any river, port, bay or harbor, within the territory of the United States, put on board within an intent to be exported from the United States, shall be forfeited, and in case the value thereof shall amount to one hundred dollars, the vessel on board of which the same shall be seized, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture shall also be forfeited. *Provided nevertheless*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the removal or transportation of any of the articles aforesaid from one port to another port within the United States, in any vessel having a license as a coasting vessel, the master, agent or owner of which shall have given bond, with one or more sufficient sureties, to the collector of the district from which such vessel is about to depart, in a sum double the value of such vessel and of such of the said articles as may be laden on board of her, that the said articles shall be re-landed and delivered in some port of the United States. Or to prevent the exportation of any of the above articles on public account under the direction of the President of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That if any of the aforesaid articles shall, contrary to the prohibitions of this act, be exported from the United States, the vessel in which the same shall have been exported, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be forfeited, and the captain or master of such vessel knowingly offending in the premises, shall be liable to indictment, and upon conviction shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, which shall be distributed in like manner as is hereinafter provided as to other forfeitures incurred under this act.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Custom-House Officers, and of all persons employed in the collections of the Revenue, to attend to the execution of this Law, and all forfeitures, and penalties incurred under it and not otherwise directed to be prosecuted and recovered, shall be sued for, prosecuted, adjudged and distributed, in like manner as is provided in the act, intitled "An Act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels."

And be it further enacted, That all brass cannon, muskets and firelocks with bayonets suited to the same, pistols, swords, cutlasses, musket-balls, lead, and gun-powder, which shall be imported into the United States from any foreign country, within the term of one year, and all sulphur and salt-petre which shall be so imported within the term of two years from and after the passing of this act, shall be free of duty, any thing in any former Law to the contrary notwithstanding.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved June 14th, 1797.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Department of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

An Act to prevent Citizens of the United States from privateering against Nations in Amity with or against the Citizens of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if any citizen or citizens of the United States, shall, without the limits of the same, fit out and arm, or attempt to fit out and arm, or procure to be fitted out and armed, or shall knowingly aid or to be concerned in the furnishing, fitting out or arming any private ship or vessel of war, with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed to cruize or commit hostilities, upon the subjects, citizens, or property of any Prince or State with whom the United States are at peace, or upon the citizens of the United States or their property, or shall take the command of, or enter on board of, any such ship or vessel for the intent aforesaid, or shall purchase an interest in any vessel so fitted out and armed, with a view to share in the profits thereof, such person or persons, so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding ten years; And the trial for such offence if committed without the limits of the United States, shall be in the district where the offender shall be apprehended or first brought.

And be it further enacted, That nothing in the foregoing act shall be construed to prevent the prosecution or punishment of treason, or any piracy defined by a treaty or other Law of the United States.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

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TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

REPORT

Of the Secretary of State, to the President of the United States, of the proceedings of ANDREW ELLICOTT, Esq. Commissioner for running the boundary line between the United States, and East and West Florida.

DEPARTMENT *of* STATE.

June 10, 1797.

The Secretary of State respectfully reports to the President of the United States, the substance of the information received the 8th instant, from Andrew Ellicott, Esq. the Commissioner of the United States appointed to run the boundary line between their territory and his Catholic majesty's colonies of East and West-Florida.

Although Mr. Ellicott left Philadelphia, in September, 1796, to proceed by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to the Natchez, the place appointed by the treaty with Spain, at which the Commissioners of the two governments were to meet, yet owing to the lowness of the waters of the Ohio, he did not reach its mouth until the 19th day of December; two days after which, both the Ohio and Mississippi were almost frozen over. On the 21st January, the ice began to give way, and their store boat arriving on the 28th, they proceeded on the 31st for the Natchez. On the 21st February, Mr. Ellicott received a letter (No. 1.) from his Catholic majesty's governor, Gayoso de Lemos, dated at the Nachetz, the 17th February, mentioning the information he had received of his approaching arrival, attended by a military guard and some woodsmen, and desiring that the troops might be left about the mouth of Bayon Pierre; assigning for his reason, that thereby every unforeseen misunderstanding between the troops of the two powers would be prevented. With this request, from views of accommodation, Mr. Ellicott complied, Bayon Pierre is about 60 miles above the Natchez.

On the 24th February, Mr. Ellicott reached the Natchez, and immediately by a letter, acquainted Governor Gayoso, of his arrival. The governor on the same day returned an answer (No. 2.) The day following they had an interview, and fixed on the 19th of March to proceed down the river to Clarkesville, near which it was supposed the line would commence. The Monday following, February 27th, Mr. Ellicott wrote a letter (No. 3.) to the Baron de Carondelet, his Catholic majesty's governor general of the Louisiana, and the commissioner named by the court of Spain, for ascertaining the boundary line, to inform him of his arrival at the Natchez, as the commissioner of the United States. The baron's answer (No. 4.) dated March 1st, was received the 9th, and on the same day governor Gayoso waited on Mr. Ellicott, and informed him that the Baron, in consequence of interesting concerns below, had declined to attend, and that the whole business has devolved on him. Mr. Ellicott, expressed his satisfaction, because he expected that he, Governor Gayoso, would be immediately ready to proceed. The governor answered—"No time shall be lost, but I fear I shall not be ready by the 19th, and although the Baron declines acting on account of the business which demands his constant attention at Orleans, he is nevertheless desirous of having an interview with you, and for that purpose has ordered a galley to be fitted up for your use and accommodation to New-Orleans." Mr. Ellicott considered that the third article of the treaty with Spain, required the commissioners for running the boundary line to meet at the Natchez; and that being then at his post, it was his duty to remain there, until the Spanish commissioner should be ready to proceed with him to the place where the line should commence—and therefore he declined the Baron's invitation.

On the 27th of February, Mr. Ellicott encamped at the upper end of the town of Natchez, about a quarter of a mile from the fort occupied by the Spanish troops; and two days after hoisted the flag of the United States. Upon this he received a verbal message from Governor Gayoso, by his aid, Major Minor, desiring the flag might be taken down, which Mr. Ellicott declined doing. The request was not repeated. Here Mr. Ellicott began his astronomical observations, and found the hill on which he was encamped, to be in latitude 31 o. 33. 46. or about 39 miles north of the south boundary of the United States.

In this situation, Mr. Ellicott was told alarming stories about the unfavourable disposition of the Indians, under an idea that the United States were meditating their destruction. The whole settlement was for some days swarming with them; and they frequently went about his camp with drawn knives. For his own safety he frequently issued provisions to them. Thus critically circumstanced, he, on the 11th of March, wrote to Governor Gayoso the letter No. 5, to which he received the answer, No. 6. But in the mean time, Mr. Ellicott had sent an express to the commanding officer of his escort (consisting of only 25 men) which, in complaisance to the governor's first request, he had left sixty miles up the river to come down directly to the Natchez—And being determined not to countermand this order, he, on the 13th, wrote to Governor Gayoso the letter No. 7, proposing Bacon's landing, about a mile below his camp, for the station of his escort; but before this letter was sent, he had an interview with the governor, who undertook to prove the propriety and necessity of the whole party from the United States going down to Clark's place, and closed his reasoning by observing, that if the escort did land at the Natchez, he should consider it as an insult offered to the king his master. Mr. Ellicott then telling the governor, that he should send him immediately an answer in writing, observed, that the desire which was constantly manifested to draw him from that place, (the Natchez) appeared very singular, as it was designated in the late treaty between his Catholic majesty and the United States, as the place of meeting for the commissioners; and therefore, that he should reject every proposition that was intended to draw him from his present situation, until the commissioner and surveyor on behalf of the crown of Spain were ready to proceed to business. To which the governor replied; "Sir, you "either mistake my meaning, or I have ex- "pressed myself very badly. I do not want "you to leave this place, but on the con- "trary, I am desirous for you to take up "your residence in my house; you will live "there much more comfortably than in a "tent." Mr. Ellicott said, that his tent was much more agreeable than a palace; for in his camp he enjoyed an independence characteristic of the nation he had the honour to represent. The next morning Mr. Ellicott sent his letter No. 7, and the same day received the governor's answer No. 8, expressing his entire satisfaction with Mr. Ellicott's sentiments, as uniformly agreeing with his own, in every thing which could combine the mutual interests of the two nations.

The evening following, (March 15th) Mr. Ellicott's escort arrived at the landing, and the next day went down to the place he had proposed for their station.

The officer of the escort having found in the settlement a number of deserters from the American army, took them up. This occasioned some verbal communications between Governor Gayoso and Mr. Ellicott, the former desiring the deserters might be dismissed. Mr. Ellicott thereupon proposed this arrangement: that such deserters from the army of the United States as came into that country, and took the protection of the Spanish government prior to the time fixed by the treaty for the evacuation of the posts, should, for the present, remain unmolested; but that such as had come to that country since that time, should be liable to be taken and detained.

About the time Mr. Ellicott's escort arrived, the principal part of the artillery was taken out of the fort and carried to the landing, and every appearance made of a speedy evacuation; but on the 22d of March, great industry was used in carrying cannon back to the fort, which were immediately remounted. This gave great alarm to the inhabitants of the district, who generally manifested a desire of being declared subjects of the United States, and at once to renounce the Spanish jurisdiction. In order to quiet the minds of the inhabitants, and to be able to give them some reasons for the governor's conduct, which now began to be considered as hostile to the United States, Mr. Ellicott on the 23d of March, wrote the letter, No. 9, which was followed by a note, No. 10, to which he received the governor's answer,

No. 11. This answer, containing information that the important business of running the boundary line should soon be commenced, and an assurance that nothing could prevent the religious compliance with the treaty, Mr Ellicott expressed his satisfaction in his letter to the governor, No 12.

It being now reported, that the American troops would be down in a few days, the governor sent by his aid, to Mr. Ellicott, an open letter from the governor directed to captain Pope, who, it was said commanded those troops, informing him, that for sundry reasons it would be proper, and conducive to the harmony of the two nations, for himself and the detachment under his command to remain at or near the place where the letter should meet him, until the posts should be evacuated; and as every preparation was making for that purpose, the delay would be but a few days, when he would be happy to see him at the Natchez This proposal to captain Pope, the governor, in his letter, No. 13, desired Mr. Ellicott to second. Upon reading the letter, Mr. Ellicott observed to Major Minor, that it was impossible for him to join in the governor's request to captain Pope, as it was well known to him, (Mr Ellicott) that instead of evacuating the posts, they were making them more defensible. However, Mr. Ellicott said, he would write a letter to the officer commanding the detachment, and requested Major Minor, (as he was to be the bearer of the governor's letter to the Walnut Hills) to take charge of it; to which he had no objection. This letter is No. 14.

On the 28th of March the Governor issued the proclamation, No. 15, bearing the date of March 29th, and another, No. 16, bearing the same date, with the avowed object of quieting the minds of the inhabitants; but they produced a contrary effect. As soon as the Governor discovered this, he requested two gentlemen of the settlement, to inform Mr. Ellicott that he, the Governor, had received directions from the General in Chief, the Baron de Carondelet, to have the artillery and military stores expeditiously removed from the forts, which were immediately to be given up to the troops of the United States upon their arrival. Great pains were taken to inculcate this report; but it did not remove suspicions. In order, therefore, to obtain a direct explanation,—Mr. Ellicott on the 31st of March, wrote to the Governor the letter No. 17, inclosing two paragraphs, No. 18, of an address he had received from a number of respectable inhabitants of the district. The Governor's answer, No. 19, of the same date, confirmed every suspicion, as it contained an explicit declaration, that his general had given him positive orders to suspend the evacuation of the posts until the two governments should determine, whether the works were to be left standing, or to be demolished; and until, by an additional article to the treaty, the real property of the inhabitants should be secured; agreeably to his proclamations, in which the Governor thought proper to tell the inhabitants, that negociations were on foot between his Catholic majesty and the United States, for the adjustment of that and other matters—It may not be improper to remark, that no such negociation has existed; and that this is the first time that these objections to the evacuation of the posts have been heard of. This peremptory declaration of Governor Gayofo requires no comment.

M. Ellicott says, that with the exception of about eight persons, including some officers, all the inhabitants of the Natchez district (within the limits of the United States) are desirous of coming under their jurisdiction, and to have a government established there, similar to the north-west of the river Ohio. My enquiries enable me to add,—that the population amounts to near four thousand souls.

Mr. Ellicott further informs, that he has not only reason to believe, but is certain that many grants for lands in that district, have been given out by the officers of the government of Louisiana, since the ratification of the late treaty, and that their surveyors are now executing the surveys.

On the 14th of April, when Mr. Ellicott was folding up his dispatches, he received from Governor Gayoso the letter, No. 20, of that date, complaining of the inlistment of persons in that district, as an infringement of the rights of his Catholic majesty; and requesting that the persons inlisted might be discharged: To which Mr. Ellicott immediately returned the answer, No. 21; observing, that the matter required investigation; but assuring Governor Gayoso, that he would be careful neither to infringe the rights of the subjects of his Catholic majesty, nor willingly suffer those of the citizens of the United States to be infringed.

The bearer of Mr. Ellicott's dispatches informs me, that before he left the Natchez they had heard that two gun-boats were preparing at New-Orleans to bring up reinforcements; and since his arrival I have received information which, connected with this detail of facts, is entitled to belief.—That about the tenth of May, three large boats, full of troops, besides a party by land, set off from New-Orleans for the Natchez. It was added, for the purpose of driving of the Continental troops that had taken possession, agreeably to the late treaty.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

NEW-YORK, June 14.

Cape Francois, May 23.

An English squadron, under Gen. Abercrombie, arrived before Porto Rico, with 40 or 50 transports, and had actually effected a debarkation, relying much on the good understanding already prepared for the expedition. Indeed, the moment the squadron made its appearance, the cannon in the Fort were all spiked.—Some French people immediately applied to the Governor to offer their services with zeal. The Governor instantly ordered other cannon from the Arsenal to replace those which treachery had rendered useless. He permitted about 1000 Frenchmen who were residents in the city or employed in the privateers, to join the garrison: He confided to them the defence of one of the forts. Pleased with this honourable testimony, they hastened to their post, and no sooner had the English fleet approached within half cannon shot, than they displayed, on a small redoubt, the national flag. We are told on seeing it, Gen. Abercrombie was vexed, and swore in a rage, "Wherever we go, we find that infernal nation."—The garrisons of the forts, who had well calculated that the English would advance with confidence, in expectation of being well received by their friends, seized the favourable moment for firing on them—which was well seconded by the land forces. They made about 1000 prisoners, killed 4 or 500, sunk one vessel and a frigate, and compelled a third to run ashore—It is said that nine men, accused of treason, have been hung.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.

AUTHENTIC.

POSTSCRIPT

To Admiral NELSON's Order, published in this Gazette on Thursday.

"P. S. Rear Admiral NELSON requests the American Consul will have the goodness to direct his letter to the Danish Consul, and make it public for the information of all other Consuls."

Copy of the Letter addressed to Rear-Admiral NELSON.

Cadiz, 15th April, 1797.

SIR,

THE American Consul residing in this city, has shewn us the official note which you have addressed to him, wherein you mention that this is to be considered as a blockaded port, and that no vessel will be suffered to pass in or out, without your or the chief commander's leave. We cannot but express our surprize at this unexpected intelligence, the more to as said measure is contrary to the existing treaties of Amity and Commerce between our respective sovereigns and nations, and the king of Great Britain and the British nation, appearing as it does by your said official note that an absolute power is invested in the chief commander and in you. We deem it a duty highly incumbent upon us, before we communicate the needful information to our respective superiors, to request you will be pleased to inform us in answer, whether vessels belonging to Americans, Danes, Swedes, Venetians and Genoese, some now ready to put to sea, and others partly loaded, bound for neutral ports, and furnished with certificates, specifying the property on board to be *bona fide* neutral, will be suffered to proceed on their voyages, without running the risk of being detained; and we beg leave to observe that we conceive an explicit and categorical answer on this important head, due to the permanent friendship professed by our respective nations, and the constant desire they shew to continue in amity and good understanding with his Britannic Majesty and the British nation.

In case you should not judge proper to grant said request, we have to beg your precise information thereon, that we may jointly dispatch an express to the Court of London, in order to solicit the just accomplishment of this application.

COPY.

Ville de Paris, off Cadiz, 19th April, 1797.

Gentlemen,

ALTHOUGH I by no means admit the reasoning in your letter of 15th inst. addressed to Rear-Admiral NELSON, that the blockade of an enemy's port, is unusual, much less unprecedented; having in two instances carried a similar measure into execution during the last year, in the Mediterranean, viz. Toulon and Leghorn—I have great satisfaction in relieving the minds of the merchants of neutral powers resident at Cadiz, by giving you the most unequivocal assurances, that the ships and vessels of neutral nations, loaded with *bona fide* property of neutral merchants, carrying clear and authentic documents in proof thereof, will (upon presenting them to the commanding officer of the squadron of his Britannic Majesty's ships under my command) be permitted to proceed from Cadiz to their respective destinations, after such examination as the said officer shall in his direction judge necessary to make.

(Signed) JERVIS.

Neutral Consuls, resident at Cadiz.

The vessel by which the following extract is alledged to have been received, was the same which brought the recent advices of the armistice and Negociations for peace—our readers will judge what degree of credit it is entitled to.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated the 10th instant.

"Accounts here are, that the Directory of France have advised to a proclamation of war against the United States, which was opposed by the Council of Five Hundred.—This news comes by Mr. ———, formerly a merchant of this town."

There are other letters in town which mention the above intelligence; but the silence of the Boston papers to the 12th inclusive, on this subject, renders it very doubtful.

A proclamation was yesterday published by the President of the United States, containing the ratification of the treaty with the Bey of Tripoli in Barbary, translated from the Arabic—containing twelve articles.

The 1st is introductory—the 2d makes free goods on board the vessels of either party—3d secures the freedom of citizens and subjects on board other ships—4th settles that passports shall be given, but allows eighteen months to provide them, the ordinary papers sufficient in the interim—5th, vessels purchased that had been captured by either party, or any other nation, shall be reclaimed upon producing a bill of sale—6th, vessels of either to be supplied in case of distress, with provisions at market price—and repair, if necessary—not to be obliged to land their cargoes—7th, Assistance to be given if cast ashore, no pillage allowed, and the goods and crew protected—8th, vessels to be protected in port with-in gun shot, and for 24 hours after departure—9th, consuls on the footing of most favoured nations—10th, the money and presents demanded by the Bey acknowledged to be paid, except a small sum to be paid on the arrival of the consul—no future annual tribute—11th, as the government of the United States of America, is not in any sense founded on the christian religion, as it has in itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion or tranquility of Mussulmen—and as the said States have never entered into any war or act of hostility against any Mahometan nation, it is declared by the parties, that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two countries—12th, in case of future difference no appeal to arms, but to the Dey of Algiers as a mutual friend and arbitrator.

The treaty is dated at Tripoli, 3d day of Jamadi ul Rowal, 124 of the Hygera, corresponding with 4th November, 1796, signed by the JUSSUFF, BACHA, MAHOMED, Bey, and eight of his principal officers.

It is countersigned by HASSAN BASHA, Dey at Algiers the 3d of January 1797, and by the Agent Plenipotentiary of the United States, JOEL BARLOW.

In which is added the certification of that minister, and of approval of the commissioner at Lisbon, DAVID HUMPHREYS.

And finally the ratification of the President by and with the consent of the Senate in the usual form, dated the 10th of June, 1797, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, dated Danville, 19th ult to a member of Congress.

"The Spaniards are strengthening their posts on the Mississippi, being apprehensive of an invasion from Upper Canada. They had formerly offered advantageous terms to settlers coming to their frontiers, but they have lately broken them, and put all the inhabitants under military duty.

"The Indians did some mischief this spring, but I have heard of none lately."

Capt. Snow, arrived at Boston, from New Orleans, informs, that American vessels experience no greater priviledge in that port now than before the Spanish treaty.

WILMINGTON, June 10.

COMMUNICATION.

The *allwise* and *powerful orator*, alias "the smock-faced lawyer, alias "One of the People," lately *foisted* on the people of Delaware as their Representive in Congress—commenced his *maiden* speech, by pouring forth against the French all that a hired, factious partizan, could utter. "As a new *member*" observe what he says—"as a new *member*, he thought it incumbent on him to assign his reasons for the line of conduct he meant to pursue." His reasons are as futile, as his conduct is reprehensible, and he cannot but recollect, that neither the one nor the other, could recommend him to the voters of Newcastle county. As a good *hireling*, he is certainly right in pointing out his path of *conduct*, but he should also be certain, whether such *conduct* would insure to him a permanent situation as a *member*, to be enabled to *cut, dash*, and *flourish* in this manner. "*As a new member*," he should have some modesty. Modesty, in most instances, is indicative of sincerity.—This lawyer possesses neither! O! Delaware!—Delaware! when will your injured rights be restored!

Gen. Toussaint Louverture, commander of the French troops in St. Domingo, at his return to Gonaives after his victory at Mirabelais, in conversation with a gentleman now in Philadelphia, said that he was going to the Cape in a few days, with an intention to insist on the commission at that place calling in and disarming all the small privateers, and stopping the depredations lately carried on against the Americans, whom he was further determined should be protected, and their cargoes duly paid for, as he "was sensible they could not do without them."

BALTIMORE, June 19.

Yesterday arrived, ship Louis, captain Deal, 28 days from the Isle of France—brings nothing new—off Turk's Island, was boarded by a British frigate, and after a very strict examination, suffered to proceed.

June 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Annapolis, to his friend in this city, dated yesterday, the 19th instant.

"Snatched from the jaws of death, I hasten to inform you of my escape. On Saturday I embarked from Kent Island in the best ferry boat. About a mile and an half from the western shore, we were overtaken by the most violent wind which this country ever experienced. We saw it for several miles tearing up trees, crushing houses, and scattering limbs in the air. We immediately prepared to encounter this dreadful tornado; lowered every inch of sail, and put the vessel's head to the wind; but in vain. The storm no sooner struck her, than she began to heel, and never recovered in the smallest degree. I stood at the hatch till the ballast shifted, and the water poured in the hold, endeavouring to cut away the fore-mast, in a moment the masts were under water; I scrambled upon her bottom, and continued there for about a minute; but not seeing the ferry men, and finding the vessel was sinking, I hurried back to the gunwail, where I discovered Tom in the most distressing situation. I gave him all the assistance in my power, but the vessel was now sinking so rapidly, that all hope seemed to vanish. I held with two fingers in the scupper, until that part dragged me two feet under water, I then put my foot against the deck, and with one violent exertion, made for the main mast; but that instant a wave overwhelmed me, and I seemed to sink to rise no more. Fortitude, however, had not yet forsaken me; I made one attempt to rise to the top of the waves, and succeeded. I then fortunately laid hold of the hatch, which was floating near me. I then struggled for and caught hold on the mast, where for 15 or 20 minutes, every wave went at least 6 feet over my head. However the storm subsided and I am on shore, but much bruised and debilitated by the accident. Five other vessels were overset in sight of us, but I hear of no lives lost. I am in too much pain to be more particular."

In the sudden gust on Sunday evening last, a small sail boat, which a few young men had taken out for pleasure, was overset. The young men immediately betook themselves to swimming, and at the time when a boat which had been sent out to their assistance, reached them, their strength was nearly exhausted, and in a very few minutes more, in all probability they would have been lost. This, as well as many other instances, may serve as a warning to persons who sail for pleasure to have some one with them who understands the management of a boat; particularly at this season of the year, when we have so many instances of such sudden and dangerous squalls.

WINCHESTER June 16.

Saturday last a barn and stable, belonging to Mr. Colley, at the sign of the White Horse, Rockingham county, were consumed by lightning; three horses also perished in the stable by this fatal catastrophe.

NORFOLK, June 22.

We are indebted to Mr. Stone, who arrived here yesterday, via, New York, from Cadiz, which place he left the 29th of April, for the following interesting Particulars:

That at the time he sailed, Cadiz was blockaded by the British fleet of 19 sail of the line, under Lord St. Vincent (formerly *Admiral Jarvis*) that great exertions were making by the Spaniards to equip their fleet, 25 sail of the line were ready for sea, and eight more nearly so, they had 40 gun-boats also prepared, and expected 14 sail of the line from Carthagena (seven French and seven Spanish) which were to go to Algesiras, and remain there till further orders—the Spanish fleet was commanded by Admiral Don Joseph Massaredo, who had just arrived from Madrid—and that they were shipping troops for two days.

The lieutenant of the Irresistable (one of Jervis's fleet) informed Mr. S. that they had authentic accounts of the arrival of the *little gentleman*, called the Spanish, Vice-King, at Teneriffe from Mexico, with all his treasure, in company with several rich merchantmen, computed to be worth the trifling sum of 11 million of dollars; in consequence of which Admiral Jervis had dispatched a squadron, for the purpose of cutting them out; this is was supposed, could be very easily accomplished, as the batteries where they lay were inadequate to vigorous resistance.

Mr. S. also informs us, that a number of American vessels have been captured by the French and Spaniards in the Streights, and up the Mediterranean.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, dated June 18, to a Merchant in this town.

"The limited time for allowing the exportation of sugars in American bottoms expires this day—I avail myself of this opportunity of sending you some, for which I have paid cash—however, as that article must rise with you, I hope it will prove a good remittance.

"I am sorry to say that Flour goes off slowly, and that I have been under the necessity of reducing the price to 11½ dollars. Corn continues high—the last cargo sold for two dollars, and I think it will not be much lower for some time, as the hurri-

cane months are approaching.—Rum is likely to fall to 7s. or 7s. 6d."

PETERSBURG, *June 27.*

On Saturday laſt, a Negro Boy was killed in Pocahontas; we underſtand his death was occaſioned by a ſtone which was thrown at him by another Negro Boy.

The following Bills are now under conſideration in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States:—

"To prevent prize veſſels belonging to the United States from taking out new regiſters, unleſs by their former owners."

"Authoriſing the Preſident, in the receſs of Congreſs, to provide gallies or other veſſels, for the protection of the ſea coaſts, &c.

"For completing the frigates United States, Conſtitution, and Conſtellation."

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSES and LOT on BACK STREET, occupied by the Subſcriber. For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAM PRENTIS.

Petersburg, June 27, 1797.

June 25, 1797.

NEVER can I bring myſelf to believe that Richard Stuart is the author of a publication to which is name appears in the Petersburg Intelligencer of the 23d inſtant. If he did write this piece, I do truly pity him. If he did not write it, he has been very unfortunate in the choice of his Amanuenſis.

How in the name of common ſenſe, could he conſent to put his name to a writing, which in his conſcience he muſt know, was ſo open to retort and refutation. A plain ſtatement of facts will enable the public to judge.—About three weeks ſince, Mr. Stuart lent me his horſe to ride a few miles. I was pleaſed with him—and in converſation with Dr. Michael Terman, I mentioned a wiſh to own him. The Doctor informed me, that Mr. Stuart owed him money, for which he was compelled to ſue him at the requeſt of the ſecurities; but if I did purchaſe the horſe, he would moſt willingly take me for payment of ſo much as the purchaſe amounted. Mr. Stuart and myſelf converſed upon the ſubject, but we could not agree about the price. On the 14th inſtant, I was informed by meſſage left at Mr. E. Folwell's, that Mr. Stuart wiſhed to ſee me urgently; I called upon him in the evening; our conference terminated in my executing a note for £.65, payable to Mr. Stuart's order, upon his giving me a title and delivery of the horſe.

Mr. Stuart does not deny that he ſold me the horſe as perfectly ſound. Next morning I obtained the horſe from Mr. Brewer's ſervant, but before I had rode him one hundred yards, I perceived that he had a very ugly cough—after paſſing through Blandford, he appeared ſo much diſeaſed, that I diſmounted and led him moſt of the way to Mr. John Baird's. On the road, ſeveral whom I met, told me the horſe had the diſtemper. Upon my arrival at Mr. Baird's, I requeſted his ſon John to examine the horſe—he found the horſe was diſtempered ſo much, that he did not with he ſhould remain on the plantation. He was inſtantly carried back to Mr. Brewer's, by Mr. Baird's ſervant. As ſoon as I returned to town about noon, I waited upon Mr. Stuart, and informed him as the horſe was unſound, I could not think of receiving him. He peremptorily inſiſted upon my keeping him. This I refuſed, and finding he would not give up my note, I cautioned the public not to take any aſſignment.

The ſcurrilous obſervations to which Mr. Stuart hath put his ſignature, are as unfounded as they are unprovoked. He was informed by Dr. Terman, that my note would be willingly accepted by him in part payment, for what he owed. The ſecurities likewiſe informed me, they were well pleaſed in being ſo far relieved. It was extremely filly then for him to attack me on the ſcore of credit: for let mine be what it may, theſe facts clearly prove that it was ſtill better than his.

He ſays he diſdains tranſferring a note, knowing a diſpute attached to it; yet I am informed by Dr. Terman, that Mr. Stuart did offer him my note, and that he ſhould very readily have received it, had I not cautioned him againſt taking the aſſignment.

Leaving theſe facts before the public, I ſhall withdraw myſelf from this controverſy. Nothing that Richard Stuart can ſay, will in future be deemed worthy of my notice.

JOHN STORY.

This is to Certify,

THAT on the 15th inſtant, Dr. John Story rode a bay horſe here, which he told me, had coughed violently on his way down, and deſired that I would examine him. I did ſo, and found him to be diſtempered, and requeſted that he would allow me to ſend him off the plantation immediately, which was complied with.

JOHN BAIRD, Jun.

Greencroft, June 25, 1797.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Town of Petersburg, on the 11th inſtant, a dark Cheſtnut Sorrel MARE, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 6 years old, has a ſmall ſpot with white hairs in it on the right ſide of her rump, neither docked nor branded; her mane hangs on both ſides of her neck, trots and gallops.—Whoever will give information to Mr. John D. Haldane, of Peterſburg, where the ſaid Mare may be found, ſhall receive Five Dollars reward.

JOHN HARVEY.

Charlotte county, June 24, 1797. (2p)

BLANK BONDS,
At this Office.

The Commonwealth of Virginia.

To the Sheriff of Greenſville county, greeting:

WE command you to ſummon Benjamin Smith, if he be found in your bailiwick, to appear before our Juſtices of our ſaid County Court of Quarterly Seſſions, at the Courthouſe of our ſaid county, on the firſt day of next Auguſt Court, to anſwer a bill in Chancery, exhibited againſt him by Edward Smith, and this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of £. 100, and have then there this writ.

Witneſs Peter Pelham Clerk of our ſaid court at the Courthouſe, the 29th day of May, 1797, in the 21ſt year of the Commonwealth.

(8w.) P. PELHAM, Clerk.

TO be Run for over NEW-MARKET COURSE, the 3d Saturday in July next, an Elegant GOLD WATCH, value £. 30—free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding—weight for age, mile heats; the entrance will be proportioned agreeable to the number of Horſes that ſtart—Five Horſes are entered. The Horſes to ſtart preciſely at 1 o'clock.

JAMES BROMLEY

June 26, 1797. (4p.)

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Monday the 8th of this inſtant, a remarkable bright Mulatto fellow, by the name of JAMES, about 30 years old; he has brown curly hair, grey eyes, one of his upper fore teeth out, he has a ſlow way of talking, is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a little inclinable to be knock-knee'd; he carried away with him an old drab coloured broad cloth coat, with white plated buttons, a mixed Virginia cloth coat, two waiſtcoats, one made of a ſtriped Dutch blanket, and the other of nankeen, with pewter buttons, three pair of breeches, viz. one pair of nankeen, one ditto of white Virginia cotton, and the other pair white kerſey overalls, patched on the knee, a coarſe felt hat, about half worn; he underſtands a little of the carpenters, coopers, and ſhoemaker's trades—he can play a little on the violin—I expect he will aim for Glouceſter county, where I am informed his mother lives; he formerly belonged to John and William Smith, of Mecklenburg county—I will give Twenty Dollars reward to any perſon that will deliver the ſaid ſlave to me in Prince Edward county, at the place known by the name of Moore's Ordinary; or Ten Dollars to ſecure him in any jail ſo that I get him again. All perſons are hereby forewarned from harbouring the ſaid ſlave, and owners of veſſels likewiſe from carrying him out of this ſtate.

RAY MOSS.

May 16, 1797. (4p)

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

ELOPED from the ſervice of the ſubſcriber, on the 19th inſtant, a Negro Man by the name of DICK, about 25 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpenter, and is a lively briſk workman. His countenance is very good—When ſpoken to, he converſes with eaſe and confidence, and is pretty ſagacious. I purchaſed the ſaid fellow laſt fall of Mr. Dabney Minor, in whoſe name he has been twice advertiſed in the Richmond news-papers. During his laſt runaway trip (laſt ſummer) he was employed for a conſiderable length of time, by ſome perſon near Dumfries, from which circumſtance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route. I forwarn all perſons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever; and maſters of veſſels, or others, from carrying him out of this ſtate. The above reward will be given if he is taken within the confines of this city; and an additional ſum, in proportion to the diſtance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at in bringing him to this place.

AUG. DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the uſual negro kind, but he had more clothes than is cuſtomary for them to poſſeſs. A. D.

Richmond, June 21, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, for ready Money, at THOMAS KING's Tavern, in the county of Dinwidde, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of JULY next,

ALL the Perſonal Eſtate of which Mary Malone died poſſeſſed of, the eſtate of William Malone, deceaſed, as alſo one hundred and fifty acres of LAND, late the property of Drury Malone, deceaſed; in conformity to a decree of the worſhipful court of the ſaid county, by the

COMMISSIONERS.

June 23, 1797. (co 2p.)

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, containing 1300 acres, more or leſs, lying on Munk's neck creek, in the county of Dinwiddie, 15 miles from Peterſburg.—The ſoil is well adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Wheat, Indian Corn, and the ſeveral ſpecies of produce, which engages the attention of the American farmer. A fourth of the land conſiſts of extremely fertile low ground, well ſtocked with timber of the beſt quality, ſuitable for ſhip and other buildings. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to William Starke, Eſq. in ſaid county, or to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN S. KING.

Peterſburg, June 23, 1797. (4p)

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, he has opened a Tavern at HICKS's FORD, on the north ſide of the River, where he flatters himſelf his accommodations will meet the approbation of Travellers.

BELFIELD STARKE.

Hicks's Ford, May 1, 1797. (8w)

STRAYED or STOLEN,

FROM the ſubſcriber in Mecklenburg county, near Col. Taylor's Ferry, on the night of the 24th of May, a Bright Bay HORSE,

About 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 12 years old, neither docked nor branded, has a white ſtreak down his face, has a ſtiffneſs in his left hind leg, ſome ſaddle ſpots, and goes free in company. Whoever will ſecure ſaid horſe, ſo that I get him again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their trouble.

JOHN WINCKLER.

N. B. He had on a ſmall Bell, and was freſh ſhod before. I do expect he was rode off by ſome negro.

June 24, 1797. (3p.)

Agreeably to a Decree of Cheſterfield county Court, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on Saturday the 8th of July, for ready money,

A TRACT of Land in the ſaid county of Cheſterfield, near Exeter Mills, and about half a mile from Appomattox river, containing about 150 acres, on which Herbert Stowe at preſent reſides. This Land is ſold to ſatisfy a debt due Archer Traylor, jun. and the coſts of ſuit, and expences of ſale.

THOMAS GOODE.
THOMAS BURFOOT.
ARMISTEAD DAVES.
JOHN HILL.

June 26, 1797. (3*)

TO BE SOLD,

BY PRIVATE SALE,

On two years Credit,

THE TRACT of LAND in Dinwiddie, on Cocke's road, about five miles from Peterſburg, called Sterling's, containing about 390 acres.—Alſo to be ſold at the before mentioned place, on the 12th of July, ſundry articles of Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture, conſiſting of Chairs, Tables, Beds, &c. on a credit till January, 1798, for all ſums above five pounds, the purchaſer to give bond with approved ſecurity, bearing intereſt from the date—In caſe the ſaid tract of land, ſhould not be diſpoſed of by private ſale, before the 12th of July next, it will on that day, on the premiſes, be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on a credit of two years.—I alſo wiſh to ſell, about 228 acres of high and marſh LAND, in Charles City, on James river, about three miles below Hood's, on a long credit. Apply to Mr. George May, living near the land, or to the ſubſcriber.

HARRISON FITZHUGH.

June 22, 1797.

DR. ISAAC HALL,

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has at his Shop on Bollingbrook Street, with an extenſive aſſortment of freſh genuine MEDICINES,

1000 lbs. of Jeſuits Bark,

of the very firſt quality:

Red and Black Lead, Pruſſian Blue, Vermillion, Double Aquafortis, Crude Tartar; Spaniſh-Brown and Yellow Ocre ground in oil; Cinnamon, Nutmegs, and a conſiderable variety of other articles.

The Bark can be furniſhed powdered in the beſt manner, or in the quill. Any one who wiſhes to ſupply himſelf with a large quantity of that important article, will find his account in an early application.

Peterſburg, March 6, 1797. tf

DOCTOR PERKINS's
Patent Metallic Points,

May be had at the *Printing-Office*, Peterſburg

(If applied for ſoon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of theſe Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing teſtimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

LAND & NEGROES for SALE.

On Saturday, the firſt day of July next, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, for ready money,

THE Tract of Land at preſent in the occupancy of Mr. William Barret, containing about 500 acres, ſituate on Cox's Road, about 12 miles above Peterſburg, in the county of Dinwiddie.—The dwelling houſe on the ſaid land is large and commodious—there are all other convenient out-houſes. It is a good ſituation for a tavern, where one is at preſent kept by Mr. Barret.—The land will anſwer well for the culture of corn and ſmall grain—the ſale will be at the ſaid tavern. At the ſame time and place will be ſold alſo, for ready money, about 15 or 20 likely SLAVES, MEN and WOMEN. The above ſale takes place purſuant to a deed of truſt, executed by Mr. Richard Smith, of Dinwiddie county, for the ſecurity and payment of the debt and intereſt in the ſaid deed expreſſed.

JOHN JAMES THWEATT, Truſtee.

June 13, 1797. (tdſ)

CAUTION.

THE Public are hereby warned not to take an aſſignment of a note, executed by me, to Mr. Richard Stuart, for the ſum of 65 pounds, as I am determined not to pay the ſame; he having failed to comply with his part of the contract.

JOHN STORY.

Peterſburg, June 19, 1797. (3*)

I WISH TO SELL,

THAT well known Plantation in Prince George county, near the old Courthouſe, containing about 300 acres, not more than one half cleared, and that which is to cut, remarkable well timbered with Pine, Oak and Hickory growth; the Land remarkable free and eaſy to work, and think I may with propriety ſay, as fertile as any to be found in the neighbourhood; there is, I ſuppoſe, 70 or 80 acres of valuable low ground, the chief of which is crouded with fine Aſh growth; it is remarkably well wattered, and bounded on the north by Baily's creek, which is navigable to the higheſt part of the land for a ſtout veſſel—It commands a view of James River, and has many local advantages, ſuch as being very convenient to Mills, the Courthouſe, Church, and is within 7 miles of Peterſburg, and 3 of City-Point by water. If time ſhould be an object with the purchaſer, it will not be diſagreeable to the ſubſcriber.

ANTHONY PENISTON.

Dinwiddie, June 15, 1797. tf.)

FOR SALE,

AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

BOOKS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

TOWNSEND's Spain,
Anderſon's Commerce,
Jefferſon's Notes on Virginia,
Cheſterfield's Letters,
Chatham's Life,
Coſtigan's Sketches,
Gil Blas,
Montague's Letters,
Stern's Sentimental Journey,
Lady's Library,
Law of Bailments,
Gilbert's Law of Evidence,
Smith's Eſſays,
Life of Chriſt,
Harvey's Meditations,
Cooke's Voyages,
Cook's Life,
Family Female Phyſician,
Family Phyſician,
Cullen's Practice,
Cheſelden's Anatomical Tables,
Bell's Surgery,
Schrevali's Lexicon,
Quincey's Lexicon,
Bollingbrooke on Hiſtory,
Boſſuet's Univerſal Hiſtory,
Davidſon's Virgil,
Sterling's Virgil,
Alexander's Virgil,
Pope's Odyſſey,
Homer's Iliad,
Lavater's Phyſiognomy,
Bennett's Strictures,
World Diſplayed,
Winterbottom's Hiſtory of America,
Guthrie's Geography improved, with Maps,
Guthrie's Grammar,
Morſe's Geography,
Edward's on Affections,
Waſhington's Letters,
Preſident's Speeches,
Lee's Memoirs,
Epiſcopal Prayer Books,
Hopkinſon's Works,
Johnſon's Works,
Thompſon's Works,
Pope's Works,
Shakeſpear's Works,
Stern's Works,
Milton's Works,
Bollingbrooke's Works
Peter Pindar's Works,
Godwin's Political Juſtice,
Hiſtory of Woman,
Goldſmith's Animated Nature,
Coxe's Switzerland,
Kame's, on Criticiſm,
Kame's Sketches,
Davies's Sermons,
Newton on the Prophecies,
Winchester on the Prophecies,
Don Quixote,
Mirror,
Spectator,
Looker-on, a Modern Periodical Publication,
Raynal's Indies,
Robertſon's India,
Plutarch's Lives,
Coxe's View of the United States,
Henry's Britain,
Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory,
Smith's Eſſays,
Marmontel's Tales,
Zimmerman on Solitude,
Arabian Nights,
Roderic Random,
Rambler,
Sherlock's Diſcourſes,
Hiſtory of France,
——— of England,
——— of Court of Berlin,
——— of American Revolution,
——— of French Revolution,
——— of Maſſachuſetts,
——— of Vermont,
——— of New-Hampſhire,
——— of Nova-Scotia,
Nicholſon's Philoſophy,
Fergusſon's Aſtronomy,
Fergusſon on Civil Society.

Together with a variety of other Books too extenſive to be here enumerated.

ALSO,

Several Novels, Romances and Fables, in French and French and Engliſh—Greek, Latin, French and Engliſh School Books—Maps and Prints—Writing Paper—Quills, Ink Powder, &c. &c.

And

THE AMERICAN FARMER's GUIDE, a valuable Treatiſe on the management of Stock, raiſing Manure, and enriching and improving Lands.

PETERSBURG, April 18, 1797.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the late Devereux J. Manley, dec. are requeſted to make them known as ſpeedy as poſſible, that proviſion may be made for diſcharging the ſame—and all thoſe that are indebted to the eſtate, will pleaſe to take notice, that all accounts remaining unſettled the laſt of Auguſt next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without reſpect to perſons.

JOSEPH BADGER, acting Ex'or.

Peterſburg, May 24, 1797. (9w.)

NOTICE.

BEING under the neceſſity of leaving the State for ſome time, I have appointed James Byrne, attorney at law, my attorney in fact, to act for me in my abſence—therefore thoſe indebted to me as ſurviving partner of John & Edward Jeffers, or as executor of John Jeffers, dec. are requeſted to make payment to him. The great indulgence already given precludes all claim to any in future. I have in conſequence thereof inſtructed him to inſtitute ſuits for the recovery of ſuch as are not immediately diſcharged.

EDWARD JEFFERS.

June 5, 1797. (6)

BLANK WRITS, for ſale at this Office.

JUNE 22, 1797.

THE Advertiſement of John Story's in the Peterſburg Gazette of the 20th inſtant, cautioning the public not to take an aſſignment of his Note to me, muſt appear extraordinary to thoſe who are unacquainted with his principles—but to thoſe who have had tranſactions with, he appears in his uſual colours; evaſion, equivocation, and chicanery, beſmearing all actions; that he ſhould imagine his Note ſtamped with ſufficient circulating credit to require the intervention of a public newſpaper to impede its currency, is the height of effrontery, and no doubt muſt excite the riſibility of thoſe who know him. A reference to records will evince that his name to a paper of the tenour of the one alluded to, is a compleat clog to its circulation. I have been unfortunate in meeting with many unworthy debtors—of the number Story is not the leaſt ſo. It was unneceſſary to trouble the public with his publication, for I aſſure them I diſdain transferring a Note or Bond knowing a diſpute attached to it—but if I was otherwiſe diſpoſed, Story's name to ſuch a paper would render the attempt abortive.

I now inform Story that I will not only refrain from aſſigning his circulating medium to another, but that he ſhall in due time have the receipt he is beſt accuſtomed to, fully attered by a Clerk and a Sheriff.

RICHARD STUART.

THE Commiſſioners for carrying into effect the ſixth article of the treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, concluded between his Britannic Majeſty, and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November 1794, having this day conſtituted their board, purſuant and agreeably to the ſaid treaty, do hereby give notice that they are ready to proceed to buſineſs accordingly: and they deſire that all claims under the ſaid article (which ſo far as the ſame deſcribes the caſes thereby provided for is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their Secretary without delay

They further deſire that all ſuch claims may not only ſtate in what manner the ſeveral caſes come within the deſcription of the ſaid article, but alſo, ſpecially ſet forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants reſpectively undertake to ſubſtantiate the ſame

Extract from the ſaid Article.

"Whereas it is alledged by divers Britiſh merchants and others, his Majeſty's ſubjects, that debts to a conſiderable amount, which were *bona fide* contracted before the peace, ſtill remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that, by the operation of various lawful impediments ſince the peace, not only the full recovery of the ſaid debts has been delayed, but alſo the value and ſecurity thereof have been in ſeveral inſtances impaired and leſſened; ſo that by the ordinary courſe of judicial proceeding the Britiſh creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compenſation for the loſſes and damages which they have thereby ſuſtained: It is agreed that in all ſuch caſes, where full compenſation for ſuch loſſes and damages cannot, for whatever reaſon, be actually obtained, had, and received by the ſaid creditors, in the ordinary courſe of juſtice, the United States will make full and compleat compenſation for the ſame to the ſaid creditors; but it is diſtinctly underſtood, that this proviſion is to extend to ſuch loſſes only as have been occaſioned by the lawful impediments aforeſaid, and is not to extend to loſſes occaſioned by ſuch inſolvency of the debtors, or other cauſes, as would equally have operated to produce ſuch loſs, if the ſaid impediments had not exiſted; nor to ſuch loſſes or damages as have been occaſioned by the manifeſt delay or negligence, or wilful omiſſion of the claimant."

By order of the Board

GRIFFITH EVANS, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Commiſſioners Office, No. 3, South Sixth Street, May 29th, 1797. (6)

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Dinwiddie, Crawford and Co are hereby informed, that the ſubſcribers have appointed Captain Thomas Vaughan, of Mecklenburg county, their attorney, to collect the debts due the ſtore at Mecklenburg, formerly under the direction of William Turnbull; and the debts due the ſtore in Charlotte county, kept at Halls, under the direction of Robert Burton and William Duncan.

They have likewiſe appointed Mr. Nathan Flecher, of Brunſwick, their attorney, to collect the debts due the ſtore formerly kept in that county, by Thomas Crawford.

They have alſo appointed Mr. Patrick Walker, of Warren county, North Carolina, their attorney; to collect the debts due the ſtore formerly kept by William Cole and others, in that county.

The books containing the tranſactions in thoſe different ſtores, are put into theſe gentlemen's hands, who are fully empowered to ſettle the accounts and grant diſcharges.

Thoſe indebted to the ſaid concern for dealings with David Ruſſell, in Blandford, or Robert Turnbull, in Dinwiddie;—alſo thoſe indebted to Duncan and Turnbull, for dealings at their ſtore in Peterſburg, under the direction of William Cole, will please take notice, that the ſubſcribers are excluſively authoriſed to collect the ſaid debts, by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, and by the ſaid Companys; and that their receipts, and the receipts of their attornies abovementioned, will only be good againſt the debts.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a partner in both concerns, and attorney for D. C & Co.
COLIN CAMPBELL, attorney for D. C. & Co and James King, Sen.

Peterſburg, May 24, 1797 (tf)

I WISH to ſell 4666 2 3 acres of MILITARY LAND in one ſurvey, on the waters of the MIAMI, North-Weſt Territory.—Application to the ſubſcriber will be attended to.

ERASMUS GILL.

May 24, 1797. (tf)

206

THE NOTED RUNNING HORSE

BELL-AIR,

Bred by JOHN TAYLOE, *Eſq; of Mount Airy Virginia,*

A Beautiful Grey full fifteen hands and a half high, will Stand the enſuing Seaſon at my Stable, in Greenſville county, 45 miles from Peterſburg, and 8 miles from Hicks's Ford, and will Cover Mares at the price of FIVE GUINEAS the Seaſon, or THREE POUNDS the Leap, the Leap Money muſt be paid at the ſtable door, and the Five Guineas may be diſcharged by the payment of Five Pounds, if paid by the 1ſt day of Auguſt, at which time the ſeaſon will expire. Good and extenſive paſturage gratis, but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accidents.

The pedigree and performances of BELL-AIR have been ſo often publiſhed, that it is unneceſſary now to repeat them.

THOMAS RIVERS.

Greenſville, January 28, 1797. (tf)

CHANTICLEER,

WILL be let to 20 Mares, at FIVE GUINEAS the Seaſon, to end the 10th of Auguſt, payable then

Chanticleer is 15 hands and an half high, 4 years old the 19th of this month, of uncommon length, large bone, and beautiful form. He was got by Wildair, his dam by Pantaloon; his grandam by Traveller; great grandam by Mark Anthony; great great grandam by Ariſtotle; great great great grandam from Bonny Laſs, out of the imported Bonny Laſs, by Old Jolly Roger.

CHANTICLEER has won already Five Purſes and Sweepſtakes, and has never been beaten, except when he flew the courſe.—He won the 30th of May laſt, at New-Market, the 1ſt day's Purſe of £. 100, four mile heats, although lame and very much injured by a ſwet that had been given him ſix days previous to the race—beating Mr Band's Dunganon, by Medley; Slow and Eaſy; Gonſannon; the Mountain Leader; and Mr Macklin's Widair horſe called Purſe Bearer, run by Major Cooke.—Gonſannon had won at New Market the 1ſt day's Purſe the Fall preceeding; and Purſe Bearer had won many purſes and ſweepſtakes in North Carolina and Virginia, had never been beaten but once, except by Chanticleer.

The horſes were timed by ſeveral experienced gentlemen—the firſt heat was run by Chanticleer in 8 minutes 2 ſeconds, being the everage time; Col. Ruffin making him run it in 8 minutes preciſely; the longeſt by Col Ke non was 8 minutes 4 ſeconds—this is ſhorter time than it has ever yet been known to be run in Virginia even by aged horſes.—Chanticleer's condition ſhould be recollected, and that he was not four years old—the termination of the race proved that in bottom he was never ſurpaſſed.

The ſubſcriber would with only mares of the running breed.—He has excellent and ſecure incloſures, but will not be liable for accidents.

SAMUEL TYLER.

Weſtbury, Charles City county, June 12, 1797. (5w.)

The noted thorough-bred Horſe

PRESIDENT,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtore at Poplar Mount, Brunſwick county, Virginia, 8 miles from Gen. Eaſon's and Moſby's ferries, and 10 miles from St Tammany, will be let to mares at Ten Dollars the ſeaſon, five dollars the ſingle leap, and one and ſixpence to the groom; mares may be enſured for twenty dollars—the ſeaſon will commence the firſt of March, and end the 10th of Auguſt.

PRESIDENT is a beautiful dapple grey, riſing nine years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high, and for elegance and proportion, inferior to no horſe on the continent. Good and extenſive paſturage well encloſed gratis, and particular attention will be paid the mares, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes; gentlemen may have their mares fed on the moſt moderate terms, and the boys ſent with them entertained gratis.

PRESIDENT was got by the imported horſe Clockfaſt, out of Old Poll; this mare was got by Old Fearnaught, her dam by Old Partner, her grandam by Old Jolly Roger, out of the noted imported mare Mary Gray; Poll's dam brought the noted running mare Betſy Baker, Poll alſo brought Young Flimnap, ſo noted for his performances any diſtance. Preſident is remarkable for getting large elegant well formed colts, and his performances on the turf has always been ſucceſsful having taken a purſe at Newbern, and diſtancing ſeveral fine horſes; alſo at Hicks's Ford, after covering a full ſeaſon, and it is the opinion of all the beſt judges who ſee him perform, that he is equal to any horſe on the continent, for either ſpeed or bottom

ALLEN LOVE.

Brunſwick, February 20, 1797.

TAKEN UP,

BY the ſubſcriber in the lower end of Lunenburg county, a Bay HORSE, about four feet eight inches high with a few white hares on each ſide of his back, ſuppoſed to be ſeven or eight years old, with one ſhoe on his near hind foot. Poſted and appraiſed to Eighteen pounds.

JESSE PENN.

June 15, 1797. (3*)

JOHN & WILLIAM BELL,

Have juſt received their SPRING ASSORTMENT, amongſt which are,

The following GOODS,

LUSTRINGS, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hoſe and Gloves, Silk and Muſlin Shawls, Muſlins of every diſcription, Callicoes, Chintzes and Ginghams, Morocco, Kid and Stuff Slippers—Plumes, Oſtrich Feathers, Fans, Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Muſlinetts, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hyſon, Hyſon ſkin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.

N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FANMILLS.

Peterſburg, June 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

Andrew Parks,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has juſt received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reaſonable and reduced prices for Caſh or produce.

Peterſburg, March 12, 1797. tf.

GIBSON & MACKENZIE,

Have juſt received,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms, by Wholeſale, two doors above the Printing-Office, Bollingbrook ſtreet.

Peterſburg, June 8, 1797. (8w.)

Samuel Myers & Brothers,

WISH to ſell the HOUSE and LOT in Blandford, now in the occupancy of Mr Ebenezer Stott; poſſeſſion to be given on the firſt day of April 1798.—The terms will be made known at their Store on Bollingbrook-ſtreet.

Peterſburg, June 13, 1797.

THE Copartnerſhip of SAMUEL MYERS & BROTHERS, will be diſſolved by mutual conſent on the firſt day of Auguſt next. Thoſe, therefore, who are indebted to the ſaid firm are earneſtly requeſted to make payment without delay; and thoſe who have claims, are deſired to exhibit them.

SAMUEL MYERS.
M. M. MYERS.
SAMSON M. MYERS.

Peterſburg, June 13, 1797.

The Subſcriber has juſt Received,

And for Sale at his Store in Old-Street,

Four Hhds LOAF SUGAR.
Twenty Barrels BROWN Ditto.
Two Tons Philadelphia IRON.
5 Hhds. Weſt-India RUM.
10 Ditto New England Ditto.
10,000 wt. of COFFEE.
150 Sacks of SALT.

All of which will be ſold low for caſh, or country produce.

JOSEPH T. BLANCHARD.

Peterſburg, May 18, 1797

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 11th day of June, a Negro Fellow Named *JACOB*,

About 22 years of age, five feet ten inches high, which Negro I ſuppoſe will make for Peterſburg; carried off with him, a large quantity of fine clothes, and alſo a large ſum of money.—I forewarn any perſon or perſons from harbouring ſaid Negro under the penalty preſcribed by law. Whoever will apprehend ſaid Negro, or confine him in any Jail ſo that I get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward

DAVID McDOW.

Guilford county, North Carolina, June 22, 1797.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

FROM this Town, a likely Sorrel HORSE, 5 years old this ſpring, 4 feet 10 inches high, has a bob tail and ſhod all round, he has a ſmall blaze in his forehad, and trots and gallops—from every circumſtance I am led to believe him to be ſtolen; if ſo, I will give a reward of Twenty Dollars for the Horſe and Thief—but if he has only ſtrayed away, I will give Ten Dollars.

REDMOND CODY.

Peterſburg, June 19, 1797.

CAME to my Plantation in Greenſville county, near the College, ſome time laſt ſummer, a Dark Red

STEER & HEIFER,

Suppoſed to be three years old laſt ſpring, marked with a ſwallow fork and half moon in the left, and a nick under the right ear. Poſted up, and appraiſed to forty ſhillings each

WILKINS GOODRICH.

June 19, 1797. (3*)

Blank Bills of Lading

For ſale at the Office of the Printer hereof.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of Land lying in Amelia county, 21 miles above Peterſburg, on Wintecomake creek, containing 4 or 500 acres, with a plantation ſufficient to work 6 or 8 hands to advantage, under good fences; a very good tobacco barn 50 feet long, and ſome negro houſes—the quality is excellent for the produce of tobacco and every kind of grain that is common to be made in this part of the country. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately, and the land will be ſhewed by Col. Vivion Brooking, who lives near the place, and inform the purchaſer the terms, or apply to the ſubſcriber.

HENRY T. BROOKING.

Brunſwick county, May 8, 1797. (3m)

J. MARLING,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of PETERSBURG and its vicinity, that he ſtill continues his SCHOOL for the tuition of young Ladies and Gentlemen in the elegant art of DRAWING and PAINTING, through all its various branches. In the education of youth, eſpecially the female ſex, this beautiful accompliſhment ought not to be neglected, as it at once affords a conſtant ſource of variegated amuſement and pleaſure. He alſo profeſſes to take LANDSCAPES and MINATURE PAINTINGS, on the moſt reaſonable terms. He will wait on any perſon at their own houſe, where it is not convenient or agreeable for them to attend his public School.

He would have no objection to a School in the country, not farther diſtant than thirty or forty miles, provided a ſufficient number of Scholars could be obtained, ſo as to make it worthy the inconvenience and trouble that muſt neceſſarily accompany ſuch an undertaking.—His attendance will be one day in each week to a country School, ſo that it cannot interfere with his engagements in town.

Peterſburg, May 3, 1797. eotf

N. B. His School-Houſe is in Bollingbrook ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Printing Office.

GREAT BARGAIN.

LAND FOR SALE:

THAT valuable place the ſubſcriber lives at, in the county of Lunenburg 7 miles from the Courthouſe, 58 from Peterſburg, near the main road that leads to Bibb's Ferry, and one of the beſt ſtands for a Store, being central of a wealthy ſettlement. This tract contains about 300 acres, lies upon a branch of Nottoway river, remarkably free and eaſy to work, the greateſt part of it good tobacco land, and fine for wheat, corn, flax, cotton, &c. it is generally well watered, has good ſprings convenient, and one of the beſt places for raiſing of hogs, &c—there is enough cleared land in the beſt order for four hands to work to advantage, and a young orchard of a variety of fruit trees bearing every year.—The buildings conſiſt of a very convenient dwelling-houſe, ſituated on an eminence, 48 feet in length, with two wings, two ſtory high, three chimneys with ſeven fire places—alſo ſeveral other buildings which will anſwer for a Store, and other out houſes. Any further deſcription is unneceſſary, as the purchaſer would wiſh to view the premiſes, which may be ſeen at any time on application to the ſubſcriber. LEWIS CONTELAU.

N. B. The price I aſk being much below the value, I think proper to mention that it is 450l. one fourth to be paid down, and the balance in three annual payments; and if all paid down a diſcount of 12½ per cent. ſhall be allowed. I will allow good prices for negroes. L. C.

APRIL, 1797.

Peterſburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, for the purpoſe of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Cauſeway, and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is propoſed:

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000	Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000	ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500	ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100	ditto	700
12 ditto of	50	ditto	600
400 ditto of	10	ditto	4000
3 do. laſt drawn	500	ditto	1500
426 Prizes			11800
704 Blanks			
1500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is			15000
Left for the purpoſes of the Scheme			3200

Tickets may be had at the Poſt Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commiſſioners.

It is intended to begin drawing at the Town Court-houſe on Thurſday the firſt day of June, and to draw 500 Tickets each day until it is finiſhed. The Prizes will be paid ſo ſoon as the drawing is finiſhed, upon application to ROBERT MOORE. Thoſe Prizes which are not applied for within 6x months after the drawing is finiſhed, will be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Scheme. CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
} Commiſſioners.

Peterſburg, March 18, 1797.

OLD LONDON
PARTICULAR MADEIRA,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN LE MESSURIER.

May 30, 1797.